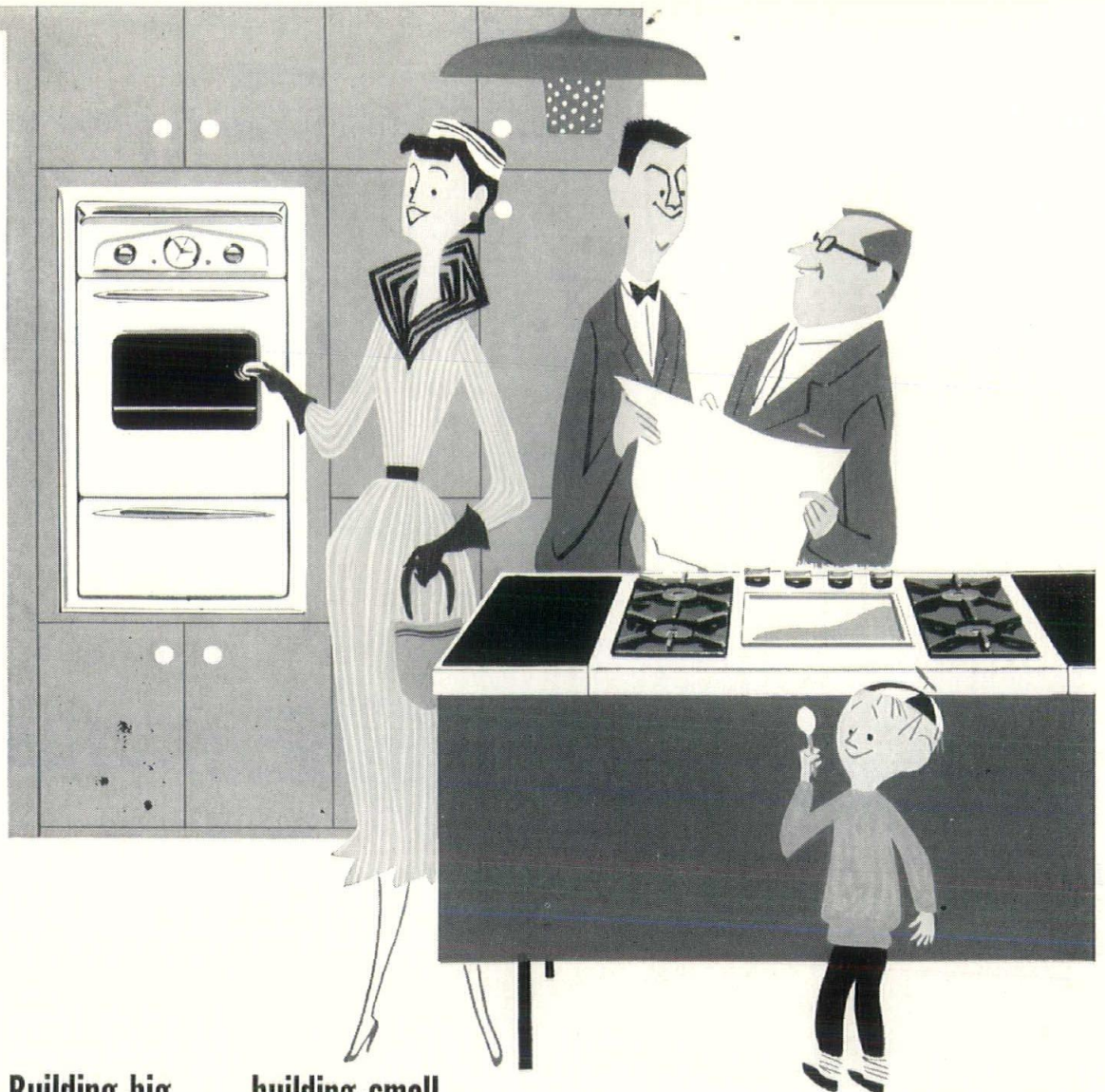


MARCH-1956

OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



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CONTINGENT ARCHITECTURAL FEES FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

by

The Executive Committee
Cleveland Chapter, AIA

Every member of The American Institute of Architects is obligated to adhere to the principles as set forth in "The Standards of Professional Practice" of the Institute. Any deviation therefrom shall be subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness.

AIA Document 330, revised June 19, 1954, "The Standards of Professional Practice," Section II — Mandatory Standards, states in part as follows:

- "2. An Architect shall not render professional services without compensation.

He shall neither offer nor provide preliminary services on a conditional basis prior to definite agreement with the client that if the contemplated project proceeds, he will be employed as its Architect."

- "3. An Architect shall not knowingly compete with another Architect on a basis of professional charges, nor use donation as a device for obtaining competitive advantage."

Some school boards contend that they are not empowered to employ an Architect or to obligate themselves for architectural fees in connection with a proposed school project prior to the approval of a bond issue to finance the project. In such cases an Architect finds himself "torn between two loves"—adherence to the Standards of the AIA and compliance with the contentions of the school board.

Following is an interpretation obtained from legal counsel by the Cleveland Chapter, AIA:

"You have asked for my advice as to the power of boards of education to

employ an architect in connection with school construction prior to the approval of a proposed bond issue to finance the project."

"A board of education's general powers and those specified by Revised Ohio General Code Section 3313.37 to build, enlarge or repair school buildings includes without question, I believe, the power to employ architectural services which are reasonably necessary and incidental to such construction. Subject to the limitations hereinafter stated, that power exists before as well as after the approval by the electorate of the issuance of bonds to finance the proposed construction."

"By reason of the provisions of the Revised Ohio General Code Section 5705.41, a contract by a board of education involving the expenditure of funds is invalid and unenforceable unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the board's fiscal officer, that is, its clerk, to the effect that the money required to meet the terms of the contract during the current fiscal year has been lawfully appropriated for such purpose, is in the treasury or is in the process of collection. An agreement to employ an architect would be such a contract and would, therefore, be invalid in the absence of such a certificate. Ohio Attorney General's opinion 1511, rendered in 1928, is in accord with this conclusion."

"If the issuance of bonds to defray the estimated cost of the construction, including architectural fees, has been approved, and such bonds or anticipatory notes based thereon have been sold, the school board's clerk would undoubtedly be in a position to validate

the contract for architectural services by attaching the required certificate of available funds. Even if there has been no approval of a bond issue to finance the construction, and no bonds or anticipatory notes based thereon have been sold, a valid contract for preliminary architectural services may still be made by the board of education if it has unencumbered general funds upon which the clerk may base the necessary certificate that the funds to meet such contractual obligation are available."

"Hence whether or not a school board may legally contract for preliminary architectural services in connection with a proposed building project prior to the approval of a bond issue in connection therewith depends on whether that board has general funds which have been or can be appropriated for the purpose of paying for such services. It would seem that generally except when the cost of the preliminary architectural services was quite high, school boards should be in a position (if necessary by appropriating or transferring general funds for the purpose) validly to employ preliminary architectural service regardless of the approval or sale of a bond issue."

Some boards of education do not have sufficient general funds to obligate themselves for complete architectural services. However, all boards should be financially able to contract for "special" or "limited" preliminary architectural services of a nature necessary or sufficient for a board's requirements prior to the bond issue.

This procedure would eliminate embarrassing situations and permit the architect to adhere to his "Standards of Professional Practice."

Pettibone Resigns State Position



Mr. Charles L. Pettibone has been appointed to the position of Executive Secretary of the Flexicore Manufacturers' Association. He will be in charge of the advertising program, sales meetings and sales training program for the 25 affiliated plants throughout the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Columbus is national headquarters for the Association.

Although Mr. Pettibone began his new duties on February 1, he will continue handling work on the new Ohio Building Code until March 31. Mr. Pettibone has been Assistant Director of the Department of Industrial Relations and Executive Secretary of the Ohio Board of Building Standards since 1953.

Flexicore is an association of manu-

facturers of long span concrete floor and roof slabs. The association carries on a continuous program of fire testing and structural testing materials. In an interview, Mr. Pettibone stated, "I anticipate a continuing working relationship with the architects. They will be hearing from me with the latest information on fire resistance and structural quality, use and erection of the product."

About his resignation from State work, Mr. Pettibone said, "I've always felt that anyone in a major position for writing a new building code should not be connected after the steps to completion have reached the point of routine work. The code is assured by House Bill 580 and the job is 80% completed. All operations are running smoothly and by January 1957 Ohio will have a new code."

"I personally want to thank all the architects for the good advice I received. Their cooperation was much appreciated," Mr. Pettibone stated.

Mr. Pettibone's background is in the construction industry. After attending Drake University he was in the private contracting business until 1944 when he went with the state and participated in the first attempt to get a new Ohio building code. In 1946 he affiliated with McLaughlin and Kyle, Lima, as a supervisor and then rejoined the State in 1953. He was a member of the Ohio Board of Building Standards from 1944 until 1954.

Our Readers Write

The Congregation of Mt. Zion Congregational Church was quite delighted with the article on their building appearing in the December issue and request copies or reprints. While their request was for 25, if as many as 15 extra copies of the magazine are available it would probably be satisfactory.

Accordingly, please send to us and bill us for the number that you can spare.

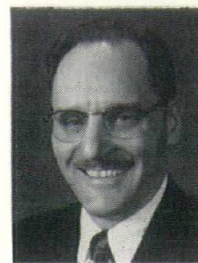
Phelps Cunningham, AIA
Carr & Cunningham

Glad they liked it. Twenty-five of December issue sent without charge.—Ed.

ASO Appoints Advertising Representative

President Leon M. Worley and the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio announce the appointment of D. M. "Mike" Oldfather as *Ohio Architect* advertising representative for the Cleveland Chapter area.

Mr. Oldfather was born and raised on an Indiana farm. He received his Bachelor's degree from Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. After five years of supervisory positions in the Medina and Wayne County school systems, he came to Cleveland and began a career in the graphic arts.



Oldfather

He went first into the service and sales field with lithographic machinery, cameras and supplies, then into printers and lithographers supplies. From this background he later held positions in the sale of printing, publishing and space selling.

Oldfather is a mason, participating in the degree work of the Scottish Rite, and has just finished four years publishing *The Al Koran* magazine for the Shrine. He is a Rotarian and has been active in the Congregational Christian Church, being a past moderator of its Ohio Conference.

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Blumcraft of Pittsburgh	15
Cleveland Builders	19
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co..	24
Crawford Door Sales	13
Davidson Enamel Products	17
East Ohio Gas Co.	2
Janson Industries	17
Kemper Brick Co.	19
Ohio Bell Telephone	23
Portland Cement Assn.	19
Thomas Brick Co.	20
Unit Structures Inc.	21
Sam White	20
Williams Pivot Sash	17
Zonolite Company	13

OHIO ARCHITECT

THIS MONTH'S COVER

The detail study is of an area of M-type Q-panel used in the Lackawanna Industrial Fund for Employment Building #5 at Scranton, Pa. Architects and engineers Von Storch, Evans, Scandale & Burkavage, Waverly, Pa., executed the design which was one of the first M-panel jobs.

The photograph was obtained through the courtesy of Howard Groetzing, Columbus representative for the H. H. Robertson Company, manufacturers of Q-panel.



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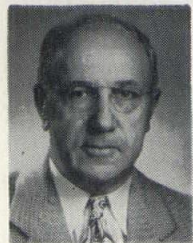
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CONTENTS

Contingent Architectural Fees for School Construction by the Executive Committee Cleveland Chapter, AIA	3
Pettibone Resigns State Position	4
This Month's Cover	4
Advertisers in <i>Ohio Architect</i>	4
An Open Plan Residence by Charles Rimer, Associate Editor	6
Why Conventional Structures by Dr. John B. Scalzi	8
Temple Emanu El	10
ASO 1956 Convention News	12
Miami University Design Course	14
The Last 100 Years of Ohio Architecture by Perry E. Borchers, AIA	16

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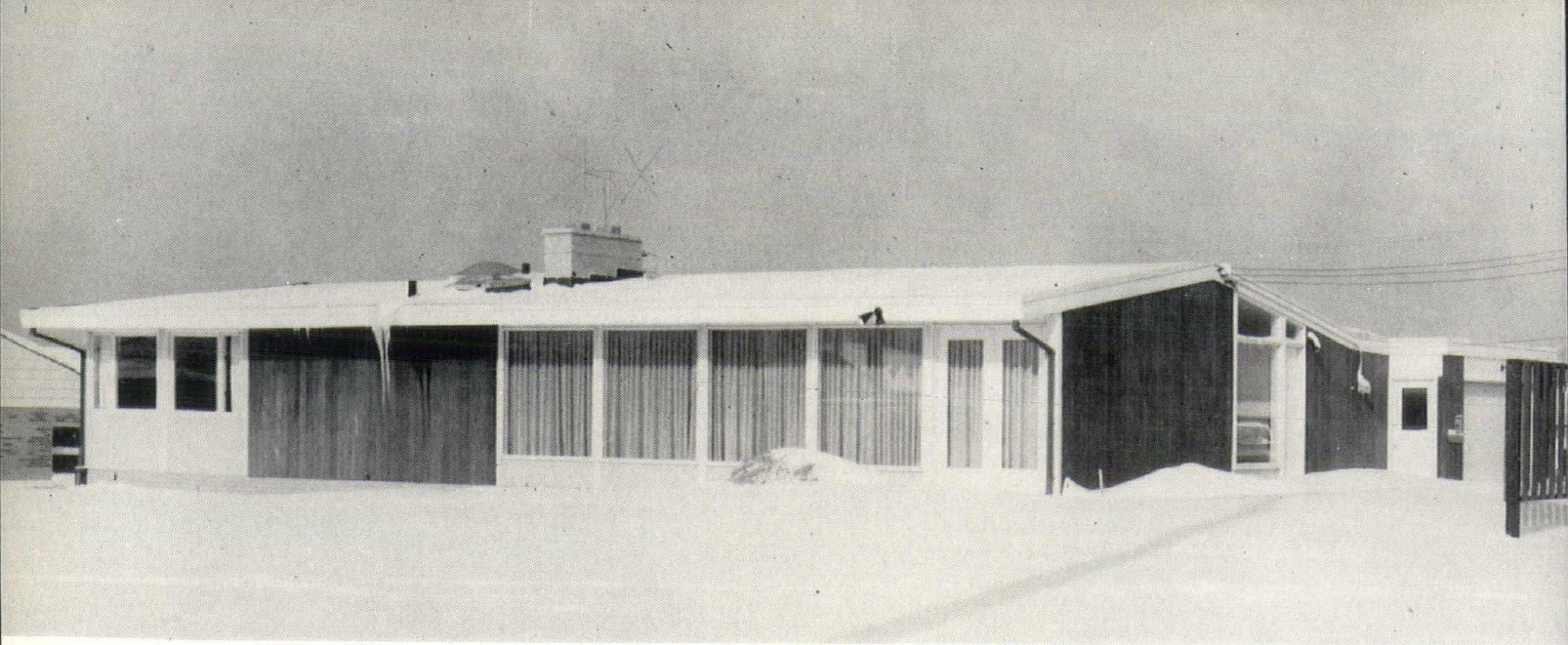


Photo Credit — R. Marvin Wilson

Architects Hart and Weiss

An Open Plan Residence

by

Charles E. Rimer

Associate Editor

Is a bungalow a ranch house? Can a modified colonial be called modern? Is the contemporary style a modern ranch house or a split level home? These questions have confused many home buyers and young couples wishing to have a new home designed.

Phil Hart and Jerry Weiss, architectural partners design many contemporary homes. Both architects have studied under Van der Rohe.

Bob and Marge Stein desired a contemporary home. They came as clients to Hart & Weiss asking to have such a home designed for them. Bob Stein's business is building homes, usually bungalows. However, when the Steins built for themselves, they believed that a contemporary design was a "must" for the future.

Employing the "open plan" idea of room arrangement, the architect's plan also provides for the outside-inside look. The rooms are so designed that the



Interior view showing the family room of Stein home.

Photo Credit — R. Marvin Wilson

OHIO ARCHITECT

circulation permits a flowing type of living, with one room merging into another. Living areas are distinct from the sleeping rooms.

The entry hall used as a center hall keeps the living room as well as the kitchen from becoming traffic thoroughfares. Since the busiest rooms are the kitchen and family room, their relation to the living room is very close. One kitchen entrance is to the living room-dining area and is only a few steps from the glass doors which lead to the dining patio.

The kitchen is not isolated as it may look in the plan. The only division between family room and kitchen is that of hanging cabinets which are open to the combination work counter and sink. This open space permits control visually and vocally over the children playing in the family room and of the entry. There are no floor to ceiling partitions for the living room. A beautiful seven foot walnut wall is the only division between the living area and the kitchen and family room.

Interior wall finishes are composed mostly of natural brick, glass, walnut and fabrics. The hand rubbed oilfinished walnut walls result in a rich interior setting for the Stein's contemporary Scandinavian furniture. A few walls are plastered and painted white. The dining area wall is covered with a natural silk cloth.

Long window walls were designed for the living room. The glass wall is 34 feet long, providing a view of the patio and garden. Shrubs will provide seclusion from the street and neighbors.

Construction Details

Floors: Entry Hall—slate; others—cork.

Ventilation: Mechanical; skylights provide both summer ventilation and light.

Construction: One floor plan with post and beam detailing. Gravel finish built-up roofing on the low pitch roof.

This clean, simple modern home is one example of the better contemporary designs. It is not a colonial ranch home or a bungalow, but a good modern home.

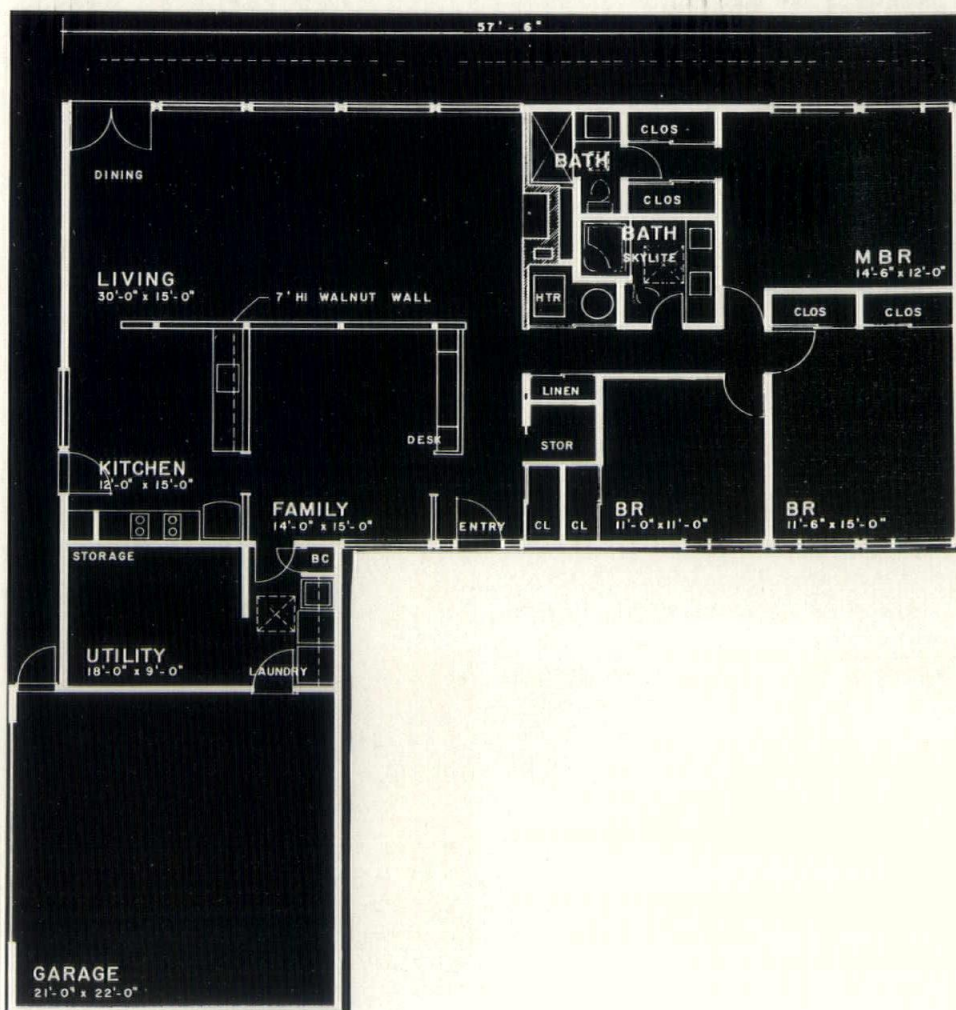
MARCH, 1956



View showing the living room section of the Stein home.

Photo Credit—R. Marvin Wilson

Floor plan showing the residence for Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stein, designed by Hart & Weiss.





This structure illustrates what may be accomplished through complete cooperation between architect, engineer, builder and client. It is a folded plate shell for the Moore Equipment Company of Denver, Colo. The architect is Tom Moore; structural engineers, Ketchum and Konkeli; contractor, N. G. Perry Construction Company; all of Denver. The

photograph was by Winter Prather also of Denver. The V-shaped folded plates are on 80-ft. spans and 36-ft. from ridge to ridge. The thickness of the plate is 6" except at the supports where it is increased slightly for shear. The Z-shaped plates are on spans of 75-ft. with 22-ft. overhangs and are 4" in thickness.

WHY CONVENTIONAL STRUCTURES?

by

Dr. John B. Scalzi

Associate Professor of Structural Engineering
Case Institute of Technology
Cleveland, Ohio

The American problem of design is affected by the following major factors: (1) code restrictions, (2) mass production techniques of construction, (3) the haste with which the design must be carried out, and (4) economy as our major objective.

The slow process of revising codes and keeping them up to date acts as a deterring factor in the design of new shapes and structures. Although it is an obstacle, it is possible to overcome it at a cost of time and money. A contractor recently was required to test every fourth prestressed beam to a proof load. This procedure adds to the cost of a structure not only in delays but in the costs of testing. A solution to the proof tests must be found which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. By eliminating unnecessary tests, time and money may be saved. *Architects and*

engineers would then design according to the needs of the client rather than the requirements of an outmoded code. The technical and architectural Societies could assist in a program of general education in these areas. Joint ventures of this sort would make it easier to adopt new methods of design and construction which are understood by all interested groups. Codes could be more flexible and proof testing would not have to be repeated unnecessarily. The results of other tests and correlation with design analyses should be made more available to all code writers and officials. Thus a big step would be taken in the interest of more economical design and construction.

Often times if the design is a little bit different than that which the contractor is in the habit of building, he may influence the owner to change the

design in the presumed interest of economy. A builder can profit more from a design that fits the skills of his workmen than in the undertaking of a new task. If the owner becomes convinced, because of expediency or the promise of a lower cost, he may adopt the idea and again we have the "conventional structure," in spite of the best efforts of the architect and engineer. This is a problem that must be resolved by the architect and his client at the outset of the negotiations.

In our typical American manner, most designs are products of a long delayed decision to build and then a hastened appeal for a design of a project which is already too late. The scheduled deadlines of construction are a handicap to good economical design. *In the haste of getting the job done on time, resort is necessarily made to*

the old and familiar methods of design and construction. Thus we have the standard type of building or industrial plant. No time, or very little time, is allotted to the proper considerations of beauty, proportion, new shapes or expressive geometrical patterns. Comparative studies are limited if made at all, and are not always made on an equal basis of comparison. It is not a fair comparison to compare a reinforced concrete building with its inherent continuity against a steel structure of simple beams and columns. Continuity should also be considered in the steel design, but this takes more analysis time than is usually available.

It appears that our American ideas of economy and mass production have surpassed our desires for cultural achievements in building. This is a natural result of our economical structure rather than our artistic taste or abilities. In the interest of time saving and haste we have sacrificed or stifled new modes of expression in design and construction. Perhaps our new designs have not had the opportunity to prove their economy as well as the older and tried methods. Once again education and mutual discussion of problems for a new design may very well result in more economies than we had at first thought possible. This has been proven to be true in many instances where the architect, engineer and builder have joined forces to produce a functional and expressive structure.

Solution

The solution to the question of "Why Conventional Structures" lies in the hands of many people working together to produce a better finished structure. These people are: (1) code writers, (2) architect, (3) structural engineer, (4) builder, and (5) client.

The code writers must make it their responsibility to keep abreast of the developments and to see to it that current proven ideas are incorporated in the codes as soon as possible. This step would eliminate the unnecessary stipulations of proof loading similar structures throughout the country. This does not mean to imply that all testing should be omitted, but rather only that type of testing that has been proven elsewhere and found to be satisfactory. Our technical societies should

assist in the revisions to the codes in their respective communities and nationally as well.

(Editor's Note: During the current revision of the Ohio State Building Code, the architects have not participated to any marked degree—where are they on the construction side of this code revision? A number of architects were found at the wailing wall after the last revision.)

The architect plays the leading role in our drama of the "conventional structures," since he is, in most cases, the representative of the client. His biggest task is to convince the owner that the structure be functional, expressive, and above all reflect the client's taste in art and architecture. The grand days of the "Era of Elegance" as described in a recent book *Americans, Architecture, and Ambitions*, by Anderson, are not merely things of the past. Our current civilization may also boast of its new and exciting architecture as they did in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Foremost among the many other factors that the architect must not overlook is his understanding of the structural engineer's position in the scheme of things. This calls for complete co-operation in arriving at the desired structure. New designs are always more time consuming than the conventional or hand book types and the reasons

must be appreciated by the architect. The main reason for additional time is the fact that everything must be calculated; it becomes a custom analysis, and hand books are of no use. Being a custom job, the solution is unfamiliar and like driving on a new road we tend to take it carefully in order to avoid an accident. Also, since it is new, it becomes necessary to investigate more of the details for stress concentrations. Checks and double checks are usually made in the interest of safety. Alternate methods of analysis are made to determine the most economical design. All of these items take time and as knowledge is gained less and less time will be required to arrive at a satisfactory design.

The architect must also be a major salesman and persuade the client that his structure must and should be unique. Naturally, I am not advocating a different structure merely to be different but more emphasis should be placed on giving the structure a personal touch, thus being an expression of the owner or his business and reflecting his tastes.

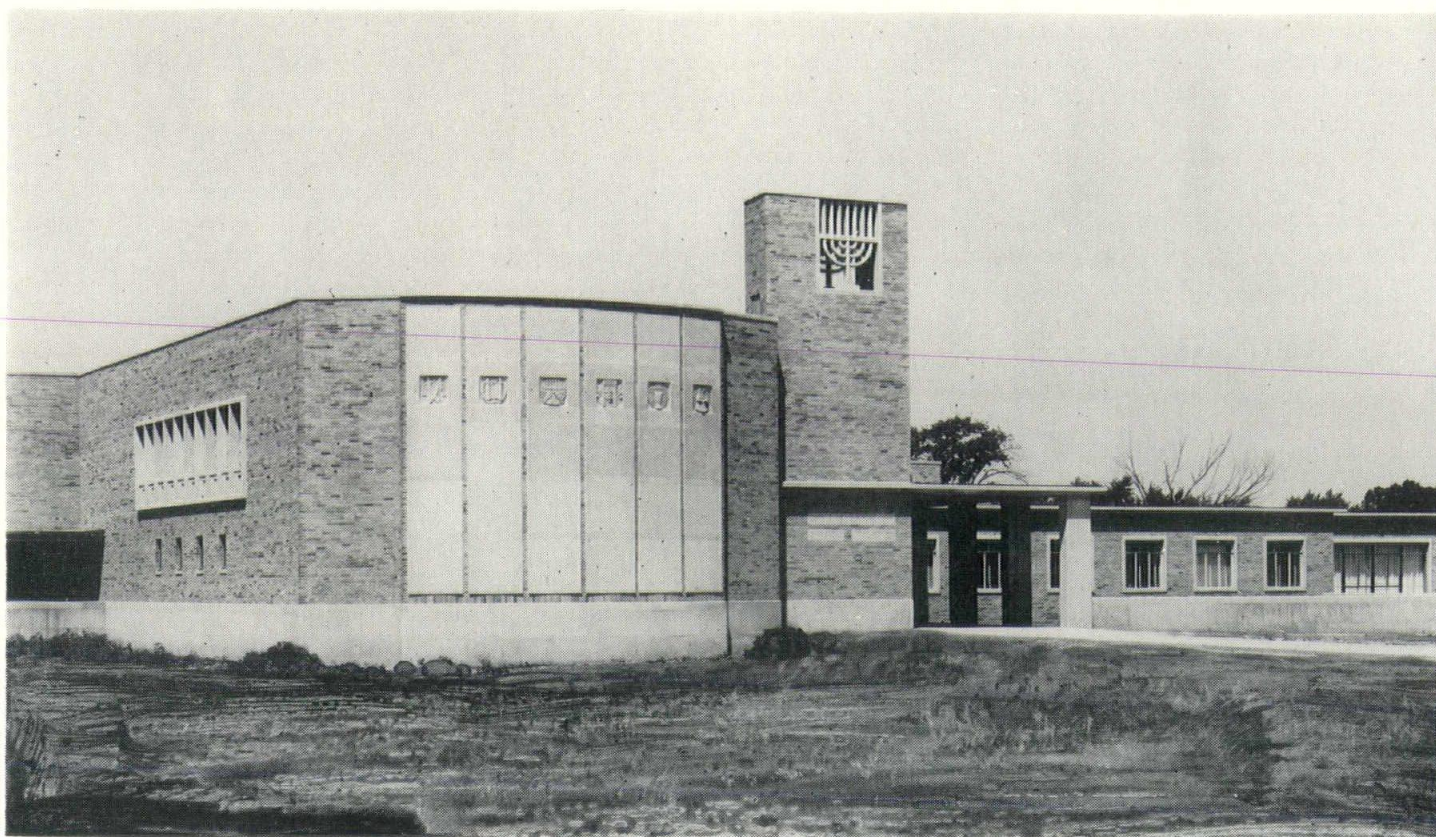
The structural engineer has an important role to play since it is his responsibility to verify the strength of the structural members. Within his abilities to analyze the behavior of the structure lies the feasibility and economy of the

(Continued on page 18)

This shows a canopy for the Colorado General Hospital in Denver. The span is 30-ft. and the

plate has a thickness of 5" at the center and 3" at the outside edge.





Architects Braverman and Halperin

TEMPLE EMANU EL

Because the existing Cleveland Reformed Jewish temples, the Temple on Ansel Road and the Euclid Avenue Temple, attained the maximum membership for their capacities, it was decided to organize a new reformed congregation in the Cleveland area. Temple Emanu El thus began to hold services eight years ago in the chapel of Bellefaire Jewish Children's Home while the Sunday School sessions were held in rented quarters of an elementary public school. In 1953, the congregation decided to build its own temple. Thirteen acres of land were acquired on Green Road near Cedar Road in University Heights, a fast-growing suburb of Cleveland, wherein many of the members resided.

The program called for a sanctuary seating 330 for sabbath services and to accommodate nine hundred worshippers

during the High Holidays. Also required was an assembly hall with stage and dressing rooms seating 500 and accommodating 400 diners. The school was to contain fifteen classrooms with provision for future expansion. The budget, as usual, was very limited.

Braverman & Halperin, the architects of the new Emanu El, solved the problem by combining the Sanctuary and Assembly Hall into one unit, separated only by soundproof, three inch thick oak doors which disappear into a pocket when opened. The topography of the site permitted the design of the school wing in two stories, with the ground floor completely above grade.

Since most of the congregants come to the temple by automobile, it was felt that the parking lot entrance would in fact be the principal means of ingress and should logically lead directly

to the central lobby. A covered portico was therefore provided in the rear of the building with an extended paved walk where the pupils may be picked up by their parents when school sessions are ended.

Throughout the planning, dual use of space was strived for. Thus, the Assembly Hall becomes part of the Sanctuary when required, the chair storage room is separated from the Assembly Hall by folding doors to accommodate the increased space required for banquets, the parlor is directly accessible from the Rabbi's Study for small informal weddings, and the large terrace of the Assembly Hall can be utilized for summer outdoor functions, being completely screened from the public.

The interior of the Sanctuary is designed in a quiet dignified manner,

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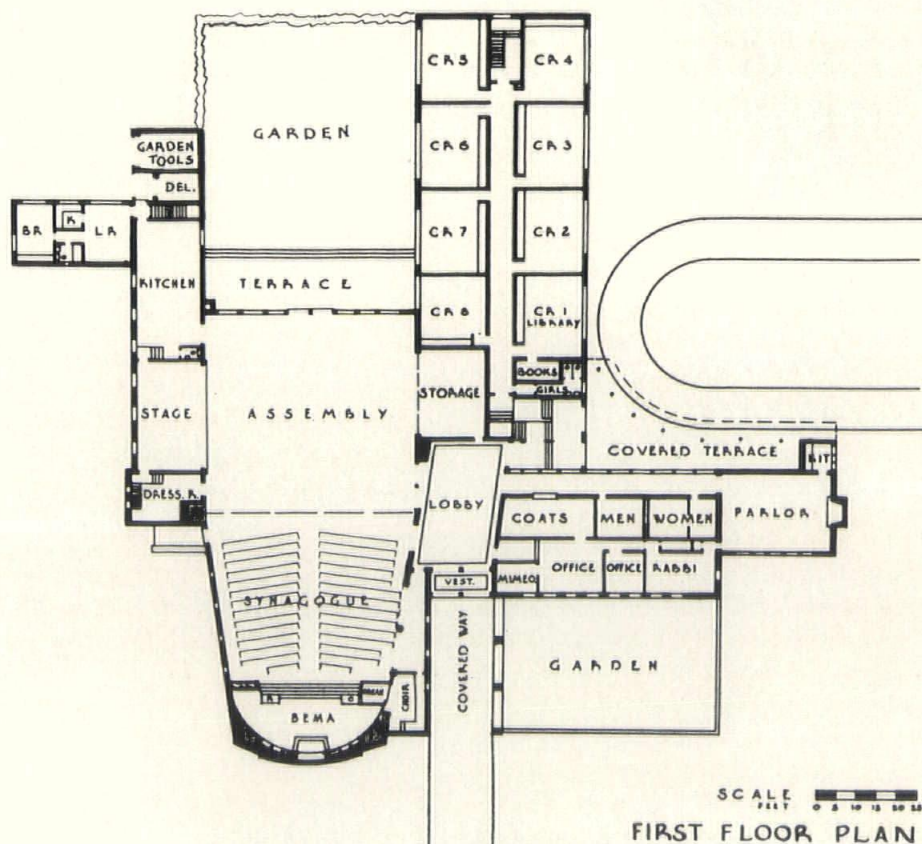


View of interior of Temple Emanu El.

with the Ark as a central point of interest. The strip windows high up on both side walls and the suspended lighting cove in the center of the ceiling, all lead the eye to the Bema and Ark. Small stained glass windows are introduced at eye level to add color to the interior.

The plans also include living quarters for the caretaker, a well-equipped kitchen, offices, check room, sanitary facilities, rehearsal room and heater room. The building, with the exception of the school wing, is air-conditioned.

Completed in 1954, the cost of construction was \$450,000. John Paul Jones Cary & Millar were the mechanical engineers, E. D. Kretch was structural engineer, and Margaret Osborn was the landscape architect for the project. Esther Samolar was the sculptress for the carved stone symbols on the curved front wall and Leon Gordon Miller was the color consultant.



TEMPLE EMANU EL UNIVERSITY HTS., OHIO

BRABERMAN & HALPERIN, ARCHITECTS

National AIA Convention Previews

"Architecture for the Good Life" will be the theme of the 88th annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, it has been announced by AIA President George Bain Cummings. The convention will meet in Los Angeles, Calif., May 15-18, 1956, with headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel.

It is particularly appropriate that a convention with this theme should be held in Southern California where nature encourages the architect in providing the physical background for achieving enjoyable living. In the design of school or church, hospital or home, meeting man's needs for enjoyment of life is influencing architectural thought. The new materials and techniques, that are now available, provide for a flexibility and range of design.

Seminars and talks relating to the over-all theme will explore such subjects as community planning, safety, new materials and techniques and esthetics. In addition, a number of AIA national committees are scheduling roundtables on school buildings, hospitals, preservation of historic buildings, architectural education, office practice and specifications.

The keynote address will be given at the opening session on May 15 by John E. Burchard, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There also will be scheduled talks throughout the convention by top government officials, leading architects and experts in related fields.

The Gold Medal, highest honor given by the Institute for distinguished service to the profession, will be awarded at the annual banquet Thursday, May 17. The banquet also is the occasion when the ceremony of induction of new Fellows of the Institute takes place. Additional awards, to be given at an awards luncheon, include the Fine Arts Medal, the Craftsmanship Medal and the Edward C. Kemper award.

Other regular convention features are the Annual Exhibition of Outstanding American Architecture and the dis-

play of new building products and equipment.

The Southern California Chapter of the Institute, convention host, is arranging a number of special events including architectural and sight-seeing tours, exhibitions, and a variety of entertainment. The host Chapter's "seminar tours" will provide opportunities for visiting architects and guests to judge the degree of success with which the local practitioners are solving the problems of good living.

During the days prior to the opening of the convention, there will be meetings of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Producers' Council, the National Architectural Accrediting Board and the AIA Board of Directors.

CEMENT OUTPUT UP 50% IN FOUR YEARS

The Ohio Ready Mixed Concrete Association has made public the results of a survey to 137 of its members. Chairman Don C. Mell, Akron, reports that the Association has set the 1956 capacity of Ohio cement plants at 19,712,000 barrels, a 3½ million barrel increase over 1954. About the survey, Mr. Mell stated, "It appears that a successful attempt is being made to increase the output to keep up with the demand."

In order to get an accurate picture of the cement situation over the next three years, the association polled the nine manufacturers who have headquarters or who operate cement plants in Ohio, plus a tenth producer who is building a new plant that will be in production by January 1, 1957. Replies showed that Ohio plants will be able to produce 22,706,000 barrels of cement in 1957. For 1958 the total rated capacity will be 24,547,000 barrels, an increase of more than 50% in annual plant capacity in a period of four years.

The next time you are discouraged and blue
Take a look at an oak tree
And see what a nut can do.

—Dean Carson
Ohio State University

LOOKING AHEAD

ASO CONVENTION PLANS IN '56 MOVE FORWARD

Toledo President Horace Coy has announced that plans for the 1956 ASO convention and materials exhibit are moving along rapidly under the expert guidance of Convention Co-chairmen Carl C. Britsch and Orville Bauer.



Britsch

The 23rd Annual State Convention is scheduled for the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, on October 10-11-12, 1956. Architects Britsch and Bauer urge all AIA members to mark these dates on their calendars and plan to attend.



Bauer

Because of recent remodeling the Commodore Perry exhibit space for building products has been vastly improved and offers exhibitors a splendid opportunity to show their products to many architects. An excellent, informative and interesting program is being planned by the Co-chairmen and their various committees.

All signs point to a bigger and better convention and exhibit for 1956.

Modular Drafting Booklet Available

A Draftsmen's primer, "The Five Fundamentals of Modular Drafting" has been made available by the American Institute of Architects. It tells the architect or draftsman what he must do in order to produce working drawings which are properly dimensioned in accordance with Modular Measure.

Replacing an earlier pamphlet, the booklet is intended for use in schools of architecture, trade schools' drafting courses and architectural drafting rooms.

It may be obtained without charge from: William Demarest, American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

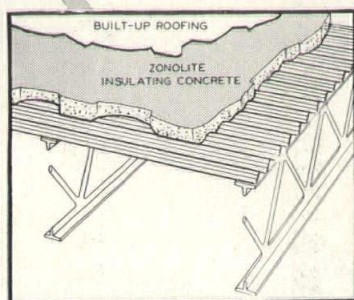
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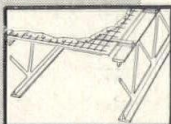
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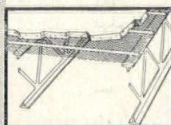


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Concrete over
Corrugated Metal

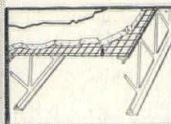
Zonolite
Concrete over
Various Form
Boards



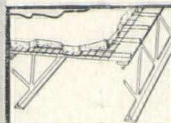
Zonolite
Concrete over
Ribbed
Metal Lath



Zonolite
Concrete over
Paper Backed
Wire Lath



Zonolite
Concrete over
Metal Deck



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Built-in telephone facilities rate high with today's home buyers. Architects and builders are planning telephone installations with all the convenience features that home owners appreciate.

Among the conveniences desired in new homes are extension telephones, colored telephones that match or harmonize with the decorations, outlets for portable telephones and extension bells. The locations for the various installations give evidence of the advance planning.

Concealed wiring and neat outlets are part of modern telephone service in new homes. They protect the beauty of the interior walls from exposed wires.

Facilities for concealed wiring should be built in a new home while it is under construction. Stud bracing and wall construction may prevent feeding the wires through finished walls after the home is completed. Floor plates and insulation present other barriers to pulling wires through walls.

There are two types of concealed wiring plans generally recommended for new home construction. One is called a "pull-wire" arrangement and the other, a conduit system.

If the plans call for a basement, the pull-wire system can be used. The builder drills holes through the floor plates and stud bracings and the wire is placed in the walls before plastering or other finishing. Later this pull wire is used to fish the regular telephone wiring to the location of the outlet or telephone. Care must be exercised in finishing work so that this wire is not damaged or cut.

The other, and the best system, is the use of conduit. Ordinary iron pipe, or thin wall tubing, like that used by an electrician in wiring a new home, is recommended. The conduit is run to the location of the various outlets and later on, regular telephone wires are pulled through the conduit.

The right kind of telephone facilities adds to the beauty and convenience of the finished home and helps on the resale value of the property in the years to come.

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Miami University Pioneers City Design Course



The Graduate Class in City Design at Work, Reading left to right: Mr. Tavis, Professor Frankel, Mr. Hasden (Thailand), Mr. Barraclough (New Zealand), Mr. Slade and Mr. Ziegler—discussing the detailed plans for the City Center of Park Ridge near Middletown, Ohio, which was the first problem for this year's work. Plans of the preceding and completed design state (the preliminary comprehensive plan) are shown on the studio wall.

The Graduate Program in City Design under the direction of Professor Rudolf Frankel, AIP, FRIBA, was inaugurated in September 1955 and is the first of its kind in the Three-State area. Six students were accepted for the program, including one from Thailand and one from New Zealand.

The curriculum aims at training the urgently needed urban designer, capable of creating an effective as well as a pleasing pattern for our cities. He will have to possess a broad cultural background, technical knowledge, imagination, creative skill and design ability to make the cities again good places in which to live and work, and to regain for them the beauty and charm which have been lost during their unprecedented and uncontrolled growth.

Consequently, the core of the curriculum consists of a series of design problems dealing with the redevelopment of existing cities and with new communities on actual sites. These

studies are complemented by courses and seminars on The 20th Century City and Its Components, The Analysis of the Evolution of the City, Landscape Design, Urban Sanitation and Transportation, City Government and Urban Sociology, taught by faculty members of Miami University and by visiting lecturers who are practicing planners in near-by cities.

The students' project at present under study is concerned with the development of a new model neighborhood on the hilly land west of Middletown, Ohio, a growing industrial city. After a careful analysis of the available research material, topographical maps, and aerial photographs, the students made several field trips to investigate the selected site, its special features, landscape, prevailing wind direction, approach from the parent city—and so on.

The problem is now in the design stage and the students' first consider-

ations are the correct allocation and most suitable siting for the areas of all the different human activities essential for a full community life. But beyond the fulfillment of these basic functional needs, the city designer's task is to mould landscape and building groups into a total composition—a townscape and urban scene stimulating and delightful to behold from every street and viewpoint within the community as well as from its distant approaches.

Future projects will be concerned with a comprehensive redevelopment plan for Washington Court House, a town of medium size and the re-planning of the central area of one of our large cities. Before the end of the course, a field trip is scheduled which will enable the students to visit such metropolitan centers as Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Washington to study the efforts for the solution of their particular problems and to meet and talk with leading designers and planners in charge of these operations.

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The Second Decade: 1867-1877

by

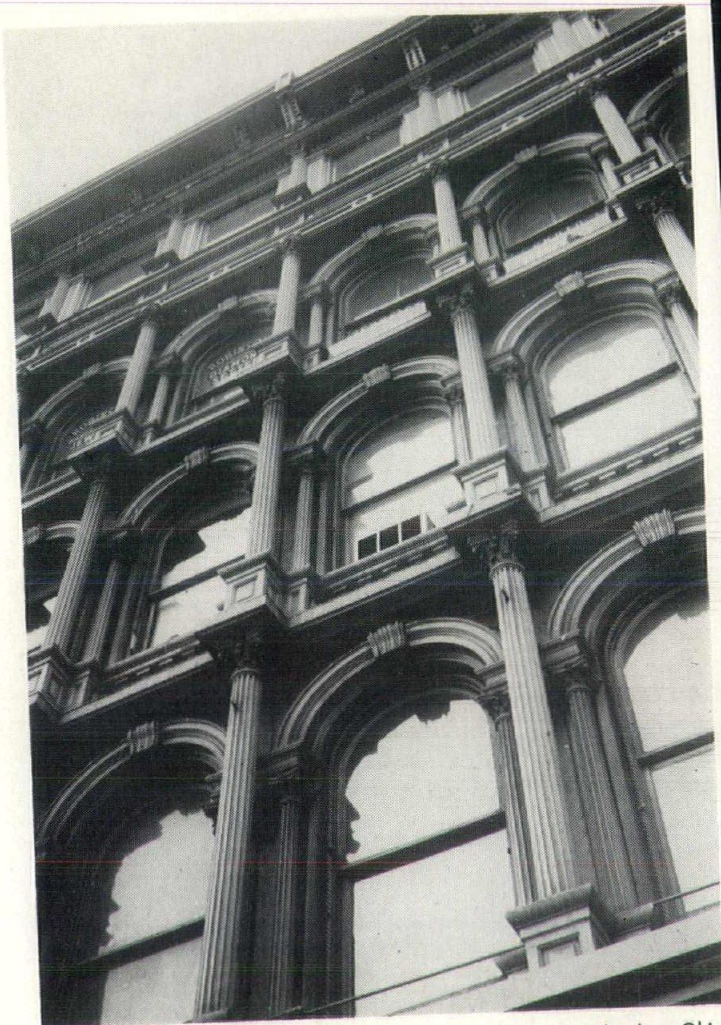
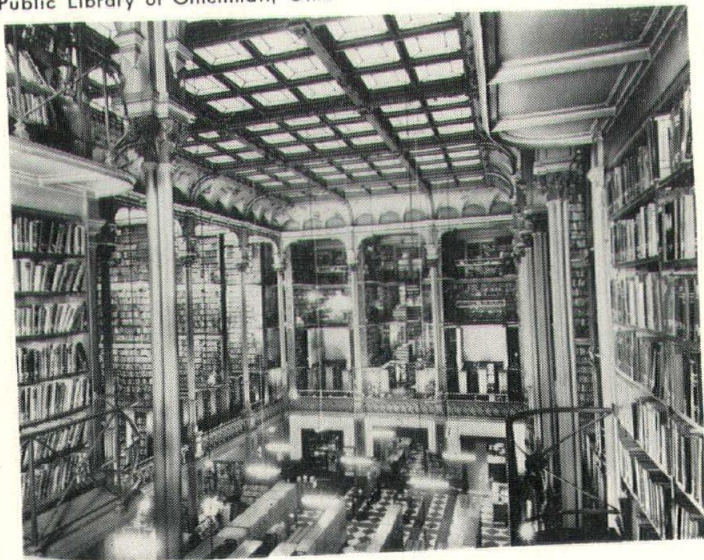
Perry E. Borchers, Jr., AIA

The architecture of the 1870's has little attention from the architect of today. He occasionally sees its facades above the street-level mercantile fronts of glass and porcelain in the downtown areas, ornamented and fussy with iron and corbelled brick, bearing block names and dates, but silent as to its designers. Design in cast iron is usually the only interesting feature and this is often only a facade anchored to a masonry building as in the Kresge Building at 85 N. High Street in Columbus.

With so little of merit in architecture of the 1870's, it is more than unfortunate that the most interesting Ohio building of this era, exceptional in design and the work of a recognized architect, should have been replaced by a modern building and levelled for a parking lot in the past year.

In 1868 the Board of Education of Cincinnati purchased for \$83,000 at sheriff's sale a lot at 629 Vine Street. The previous owner had begun an opera house on the site and had made slight progress. The Board employed a local architect, J. W. McLaughlin, to prepare plans for remodelling the front building commenced by the previous owner and for erecting a main library building to the rear. The front portion of the Cincinnati Public Library was opened in 1871; the entire building was open in 1874. The core of the design was an immense room, the floor of which was a reading area surrounded on four sides by a gallery and tiers of cast iron stacks rising to a skylighted roof.

Public Library of Cincinnati, Ohio



Kresge Building in Columbus, Ohio

In 1952 and 1953 when the accompanying photographs were taken, the architectural quality of this room was obscured. Catalogue cabinets divided the floor area, paint was peeling, skylights had been blacked out, and from the gloom above batteries of fluorescent lights hung suspended at near gallery level, effectively blotting out with their glare the architectural space above them. Unable to present itself effectively, the building could expect nothing but demolition for the sake of progress.

It seems strange that historians and laymen can enthuse about mantelpieces and mouldings and the mere skin of architecture, while architects in this case seem to have neither recognized nor spoken for a unique design in architectural space.

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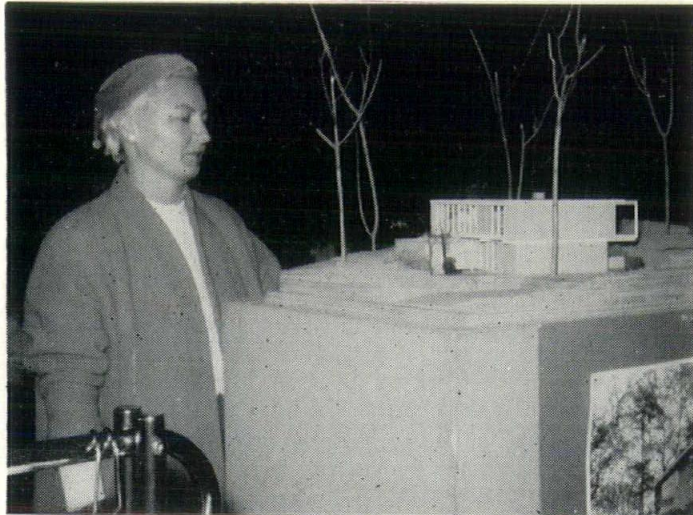
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NEW COLUMBUS CHAPTER ACTIVITY

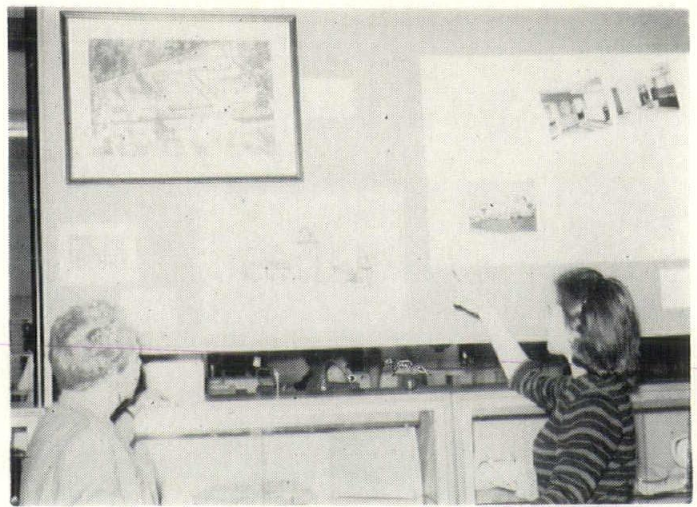
The Columbus Chapter recently utilized a unique opportunity to acquaint the public with the local architectural scene.

With the cooperation of the Union Company's downtown store, the Columbus Chapter conducted a nine day exhibit of models, renderings, photographs and plans. The exhibition was informal with display space available for all types of entries.



One of the models on display at the Union Company's downtown store as viewed by a store patron. Model is of a residence designed by Treffinger and Auerbach.

OA Staff Photo



View shows typical panel display in the Union store. Pictures illustrate some of the works of Tully and Hobbs.

OA Staff Photo

Categories on display included residential, commercial, religious, educational, health and industrial projects.

Street window display themes varied according to the submission. The exhibit was devoted largely to projects completed since 1950.

Since reaction was so favorable the Union Company and the Columbus Chapter plan to make the exhibit a yearly event.

Why Conventional Structures? - Con't.

by

Dr. John B. Scalzi

project. It is the engineer's duty to himself and to his clients to be able to analyze the new shapes and forms. *It would be foolish to expect to learn these solutions "on the job" when time is so essential.* The engineer must make it his business to know the answers ahead of time. I would certainly hate to have a medical doctor operate on me as a learning process. The engineering schools are doing their best to train the young engineer to cope with these problems. The older engineers may resort to self-study or short courses.

The contractor enters the scene as the next leading player. His role is one of accomplishing the desired objectives of the architect and engineer as eco-

nomically as possible. If he is unable or unwilling to try the new shapes the play may fall through and be dropped in favor of something conventional. In order to avoid this obstacle it is wise and prudent to discuss the design with several builders as the design progresses and to benefit by the advice of these contractors. Thus all parties share in the benefits because the necessary changes may be made in advance and the builders are aware of the problems of construction and are in a better position to evaluate their cost.

The client is, of course, the most important person since he is paying the bill and must be completely satisfied. He must be kept informed of the costs of the project so that he will not change his mind in favor of conventionalism for the sake of a presumed saving in cost. There may be instances when an additional cost may be secured by a structure that attracts the public's eye and makes them familiar with the name of the product or company.

Summary

New structures need not be of conventional design and construction if only the architect, engineer and builder resolve to work together to produce a pleasing, economical building for the client. The technical and architectural societies must combine their efforts to distribute information on tests and analyses so that code writers may be informed and unnecessary testing eliminated. The architect must understand the engineer's problem and must convince the client of the desirability of the finished project. The engineer must make it his business to keep abreast of his field and the new ideas of structural analysis. The builder must be kept informed of the progress of the project and should be consulted for his ideas on construction methods and costs. A combined effort by all concerned will establish a new and exciting architecture that will be recorded as one of our great contributions to the expression of the American way of life.

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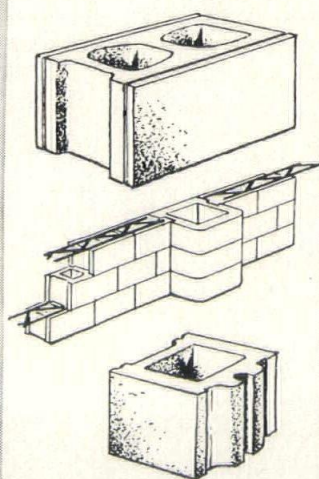
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New Ohio Architects

The State Board of Examiners of Architects announces that the following passed the State Examinations for Certificates of Qualification to practice the profession of Architecture in the State of Ohio.

Ahern, Richard D., 402 E. Summit St., Kent, Ohio; Anderson, George W., Jr., 4306 State Ave., Ashtabula, Ohio; Bechtel, Richard N., 786 Bexley Ave., Marion, Ohio; Brennan, John J., 3317 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati (20) O.; Butzko, Stephen E., Jr., 3274 Enderby Rd., Cleveland (20) O.; Craig, William P., 3716 Coral Gables, Cincinnati (11) O.; Crist, John A., 89 West Lane Ave., Columbus (1) Ohio.

Davies, Raymond A., R.D. #1, Chesterland, Ohio; Dixon, James W., 776 Rombach Ave., Wilmington, O.; Doench, Walter C., 132 Xenia Ave., Dayton (10) O.; Eller, Ned B., 101 E. 12th Ave., Columbus (1) O.; Elwell, Mary Lou, 67 W. Dewey Ave., Youngstown (7) O.; Feibes, Werner L., 2509 Broadway, Schenectady (6) N. Y.; Frankenberger, Robert G., 3946 Devonshire Dr., Cincinnati (26) O.; Freedle, Walter J., 5331 South Blvd., Maple Hts., O.

Gerard, John P., 402 E. Church St., Oxford, O.; Hanneman, Eugene A., 804 N. Maple Ave., Fairborn, O.; Henderson, Thomas J., Jr., 1251 Windsor Ave., Dayton (7) O.; Hoag, Arthur H., Jr., 20887 West Lake Rd., Cleveland (16) O.; Jamison, George E., 611 Hudson Ave., Newark, Ohio; Johnson, James O., 4212 Allendorf Dr., Cincinnati (9) O.

Kiefer, Robert C., 226 Ludlow Ave., Cincinnati (20) O.; Kirkwood, Kenneth K., 24 Erkenbrecher Ave., Cincinnati (20) O.; Kozbur, Taras, 12391 Cedar Rd., Cleveland Hts. (6) O.; Leahy, John T., 15007 Athens Ave., Lakewood (7) O.; Lively, Roy M., 3936 Lenox Dr., Dayton (9) O.; Lopeman, Robert C., 2428 Seventh St., Cuyahoga Falls, O.; Lubeck, Gunther H. B., 419 Irving St., Toledo (2) Ohio.

Macek, Valdimir F., 3616 E. 106th St., Cleveland (5) O.; Madgwick, Donald E., 26371 Parklawn Dr., Cleveland (32) O.; Merdinger, Irving M., 3664 Karwin Dr., Dayton (6) O.; Newland, Donald A., R.F.D. #2, Dover, O.; Opremcak, Emil M., 5280 State Rd., Cleveland (29) O.; Pretzinger, Albert, II, 4058 Kimberly Dr., Dayton (9) O.

Rasche, J. David, 1640 E. High Ave., Ext., New Philadelphia, O.; Rimer, Charles E., 863 Helmsdale Rd., Cleveland Hts. (12) O.; Saunders, Arthur, 1011 Parkwood Dr., Cleveland

(8) O.; Seilhamer, John H., 3066 Hamilton Ave., Columbus (11) O.; Sounik, Ralph, 2581 Putnam, Columbus (10) O.; Stein, Robert A., 426 Marathon Ave., Dayton (6) O.; Stout, Roland V., 1049 Jackson Pike, Columbus (23) O.; Stovall, John W., 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati (10) O.; Swearingen, Richard L., 600 Northridge Rd., Columbus (14) O.

Tench, Robert K., 6837 Esther Lane, Madeira, O.; Tilsley, Thomas W., 264 Klotter Ave., Cincinnati (19) O.; Williamson, James A., 1931 Williams Ave., Cincinnati (12) O.; Ziegler, Daniel, II, 215 South College, Oxford, Ohio; Ashbaugh, James F., 3004 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, O.; Johnson, Arvid G., R.F.D. #2, Uniontown, Ohio; Sagadencky, W. Eugene, 429 Chestnut Blvd., Cuyahoga Falls, O.; Schroth, Thomas A., 20 Neil St., Niles, Ohio; Schultz, George P., 182 Melrose Ave., Youngstown (12) O.; Wood, William E., 1906 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

New OA Service

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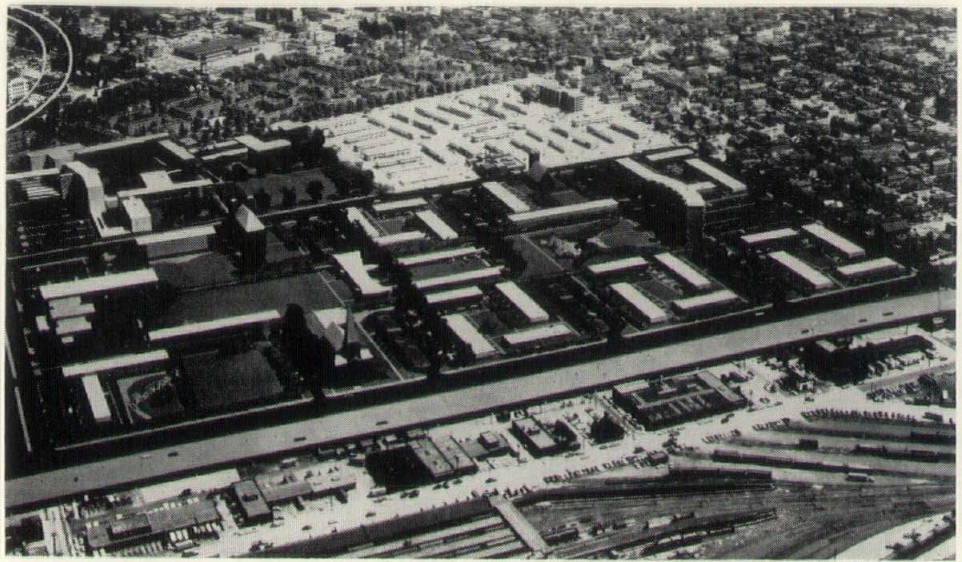
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LITTLE WINS NATIONAL AWARD

The design by Robert A. Little & Associates, architects of Cleveland, for the proposed St. Vincent Center, an urban redevelopment project for St. Vincent Charity Hospital in Cleveland, has won an Award Citation in the Town Planning and Redevelopment Category of the third annual Design Awards Program sponsored by *Progressive Architecture*, national architectural magazine.

The St. Vincent Center urban redevelopment project was initiated and sponsored by St. Vincent Charity Hospital for comprehensive re-planning of the blighted area in which it is located. The project will proceed in accordance with the overall schedule for Cleveland's Urban Redevelopment Program. Included in the program will be an expanded health center for the hospital, a doctor's training office, a student nurse home, a motor hotel for out-of-town patients and travelers, a residence



Light colored structures indicate future buildings in St. Vincent Charity Hospital, Cleveland.

for internes, expansion of public education facilities, a new parochial school, and moderate income housing.

Robert A. Little is presently Visiting Critic of Architecture at Carnegie Institute of Technology. He belongs to the American Institute of Architects, the National Planning Association and

the Architects Society of Ohio; and is an affiliate member of the American Institute of Planning. Among his firm's other professional awards are a Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Award in 1949; an Architects Society of Ohio medal in 1949; and a *Progressive Architecture* Design Award Citation.

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DYKES SPEAKS TO BLOCK ASSOCIATION



Eugene W. Dykes, AIA
Canton, Ohio

Eugene W. Dykes, AIA, Lawrence, Dykes & Associates, Canton, spoke at the third annual convention of the

Ohio Concrete Block Association in Akron. His subject, modular design, is one which he has followed exclusively during the last six years.

C. A. Sirrine, AIA, Michigan Chapter, and Executive Secretary of the Concrete Products Association in Michigan, was lead-off speaker at the two-day meeting. He outlined development of the standard specifications for concrete masonry the Michigan group had developed along with a book of sizes and shapes.

New officers elected by the Ohio Association are V. J. McDevitt, Mogadore, President; William H. Ebling, Lima, First Vice-President; James W. Wells, Jackson, Second Vice-President, and Howard H. Renker, Cleveland, Treasurer. John F. Royer, Columbus, was re-elected secretary.

Building Notes

St. Martins Episcopal Church in Chagrin Falls has approved plans for a new church building that will cost in its first stage \$150,000. Copper, Wade and Associates of Cleveland and Youngstown have designed the structure in the colonial Williamsburg style. The design is considered best suited for the site in the hills of the Chagrin Valley.

The eight room addition to Bolindale School at Warren was designed by Arthur P. D'Orazio, AIA, Youngstown. The addition was constructed at a cost of \$225,150. Approximately \$25,000 was spent to purchase sites for the expansion. General contractor was Marinelli Construction Co. of Youngstown. The addition includes a health clinic, library conference room, kitchen and cafeteria.

The addition to Lakewood Congregational Church at Cleveland was recently completed at a cost of \$450,000. AIA Architects Carr and Cunningham, Cleveland, were the designers. The new educational and social rooms are now in use for religious services, youth education and community projects.

AIA architects Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott, Berea, have designed a \$300,000 elementary school in Berea. Instead of normal windows, the eight classrooms will have a "vision strip" of clear glass. Area from the top of the vision strip to the classroom ceiling will be glass block. Other innovations include glass block skylights, folding in-a-wall tables and plate glass walls between corridors and classrooms. Each room will also have its own exit and adjoining lavatory facilities. Plans provide expansion of classroom space at minimum cost.

SITUATION WANTED

ARCHITECT — 31, University graduate, awarded AIA school medal, NCARB. Five years experience, small office; design, client contact, working drawings, office and job supervision, renderings, excellent detailer. Interested in position leading to association or partnership. Write: P. O. Box 52, Washington Court House, Ohio.

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Your Society headquarters has available a supply of the Society document "A Statement of Architectural Service and Schedule of Proper Minimum Fees." The four page booklet includes information on the employment of an architect, his services and compensation. Architects and interested persons may obtain copies from the Columbus office on the following minimum cost basis:

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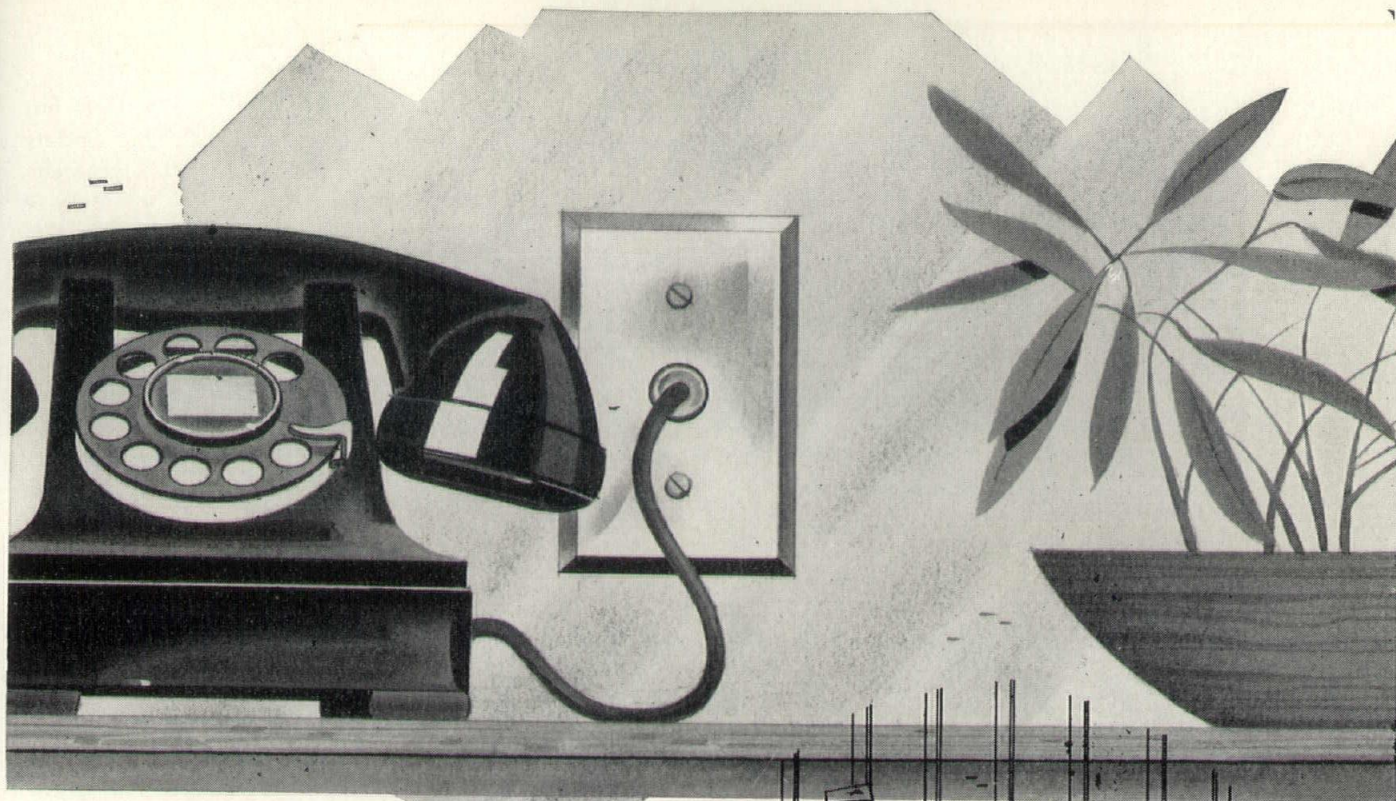
John H. V. Evans, AIA Toledo, is in charge of Institutional and Commercial projects. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Evans holds the Master's Degree in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is registered in Ohio, Michigan and Washington.



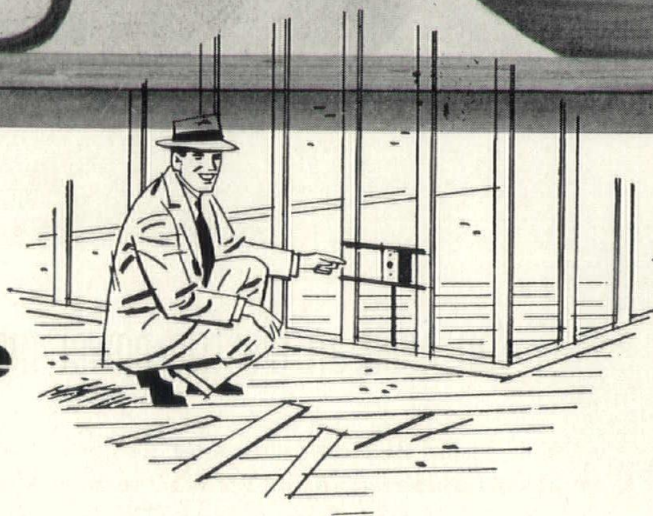
Evans

Before becoming associated with the firm in August, 1955, Mr. Evans had been affiliated with various architectural firms in this area. Some of the projects for which he has been directly responsible are the Toledo Air Associates Hangar at the Toledo Express Airport, the Ohio Highway Department Office Building, Bowling Green, Ohio and numerous school buildings in Northwestern Ohio and the Columbia Valley in Washington.

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